

VEI

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*
TO VEIL, *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat. See *VALLE*.]
 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veiled*; yet to my fancied sight,
 Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*
 It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.
 I decry,
 From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
 One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.
 Of darkness visible so much be lent,
 As half to shews, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

VEIL, *n. f.* [*velum*, Latin.]
 1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
 He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*
 The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
 With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
 Like terror did among the immortals breed.

The famous painter could allow no place
 For private sorrow in a prince's face:
 Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
 He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
 Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
 When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
 Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Graville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
 Wraps in her *veil*, and frowns from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.
 I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so
 seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and
 wilful Acton. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
 If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
 And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dry.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature,
 which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN, *n. f.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.]

The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary
 arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting
 their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form
 three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood
 back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*,
 which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart;
 and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The
 coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries,
 only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in
 the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the
 sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of
 the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood
 is thrown into them with a continued impulse, and because it
 moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary
 veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In
 all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of
 the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves;
 like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of
 the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the
 motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close
 to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it
 must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the
 channel, so that no blood can repair them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
 I freely told you all the wealth I had
 Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill
 Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.
 Found where casual fire
 Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
 Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the glass of the prism be free from *veins*, and their
 sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those
 numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-
 holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.
 There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job xxviii. 1.*
 Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
 Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of
 gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.
 We ought to attempt no more than what is in the com-
 pass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predom-
 inant.
 Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but
 likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

VEL

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
 Of what you promis'd me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh
 others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of
 others. *Boon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
 Stood scoffing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. Continued disposition.
 The currier struck the urser upon the right *vein*. *Dryden.*
 The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this
 kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this pre-
 sent service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.
 He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.
 Now somewhat sing, whose endless fountenance
 Among the shepherds may aye remain;
 Whether the list, thy loved lass advance,
 Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenser.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble
VEINED, *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VEIN, *n. f.* [*veine*, Fr. from *vein*.]

1. Full of veins.
 2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine
 boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely
 veined. *Mortimer's History.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*
VELLITRY, *n. f.* [*vellitry*, Fr. *vellitry*, from *vell*, Latin.]

Vellitry is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree
 of desire. *Locke.*

The withing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;
 but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *vel-
 lity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative com-
 placency in, and desire of the end, without any considera-
 tion of the means. *Smith.*

TO VELLICATE, *v. a.* [*vellitry*, Latin.] To twitch; to
 pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellitate* the
 sense. *Boon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellitating* a nerve in
 its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbutnot.*

VELLICATON, *n. f.* [*vellitry*, Latin.] Twitching; stimulation.
 All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellitation*, be-
 sides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Boon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellitation* imparted
 upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be
 produced. *Water's Improvement of the Mind.*

VELLUM, *n. f.* [*vellum*, Fr. *veanum*, Latin; rather *vellum*,
 low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of
 my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wifeman.*

VELOCTRY, *n. f.* [*velocitry*, Fr. *velocitry*, Latin.] Speed; swiftness;
 quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or
 less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun;
 or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the
 sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been
 greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*;
 they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but
 moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses very ec-
 centric. *Bentley's Sermon.*

VELVET, *n. f.* [*velvet*, Ital. *villus*, Latin. *velours*, Fr.] Silk
 with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
 With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of
velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the
 different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VELVET, *adj.*
 1. Made of velvet.
 This was moulded on a porringer,
 A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.
 Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
 All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
 As worldlings do, giving thy soul of more
 To that which had too much. Then being alone
 Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
 'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
 The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

TO VELVET, *v. n.* To paint velvet.
 Verdure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the
 palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any
 dampy. *Pacham in Drawing.*

VELURE, *n. f.* [*velure*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.
 His horse with one girth six times pieced, and a woman's
 crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VENAL.

VEN

VENAL, *adj.* [*venalis*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.
 This *venal* be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
 This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *venal*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.
 It is unreasonableness to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood
 should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENALITY, *n. f.* [*venalite*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness;
 prostitution.

VENATICK, *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.
VENATION, *n. f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of
 hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be other-
 ways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO VEND, *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer
 to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not hav-
 ing the occasion he expected to *vend*, and make use of, lay
 by him. *Boyle.*

VENDER, *n. f.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.
 If a vicar sows his globe, or if he sells his corn, and the
vendee cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ascham.*

VENDER, *n. f.* [*venditor*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.
 Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat
 themselves. *Grass.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which
 is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VENDIBLE, *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.
 Silence only is commendable.

In a neat tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakspeare.*
 This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riseth not
 to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial
 commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a
 quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a de-
 terminate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice
 separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VENDIBLENES, *n. f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.
VENDITATION, *n. f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendit*, Latin.] Beasts
 full display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all readings, and
 consultation of their own nature, think to divert the sagacity
 of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their
 own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may
 find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Johnson.*

VENDITION, *n. f.* [*venditio*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the
 act of selling.

TO VENER, *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind
 of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of
 fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground
 of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VENERICE, *n. f.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.
VENERICIAL, *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison;
 bewitching.

The magical virtues of mistletoe, and conceived efficacy
 into *venefical* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived
 from the ancient Druids. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENERICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison or
 witchcraft.

Left witches should draw or prick their names therein,
 and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the
 shell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEMOUS, *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly,
 though not better, *venemous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his
 hand. *Acts xxviii. 4.*

TO VENENATE, *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to in-
 sect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic, as to
venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *ve-
 nenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Puffins.*

VENENATION, *n. f.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom.
 This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a bafi-
 list may poison. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEZE, *adj.* [*venezus*, Fr. from *venemum*, Latin.] Poi-
 sonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *ve-
 nez* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he com-
 prehends all preternatural and morbid tumours of plants, de-
 monstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are
 found, are raised up by some *venez* liquor, which, to-
 gether with their eggs, such insects fixed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VENERABLE, *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Latin.] To
 be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of founts, it pleased God there to shew
 some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which
 their faints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ,
 did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*
 To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
 That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

VEN

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
 His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* sky!
 Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
 Be all of you adju'd. *Dryden's Zen. II.*

VENERABLY, *adj.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites
 reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
 An awful gile! stands *venerably* great.
 Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

TO VENERATE, *v. a.* [*venero*, Fr. *venero*, Latin.] To re-
 verence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not hate
 The place its honour for the person's sake;
 The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
 And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
 Their homage, with a low obeisance made;
 And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that
 he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

VENERATION, *n. f.* [*veneratio*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend
 regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge,
 directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of
 the creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves
 above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERATOR, *n. f.* [from *venerare*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a re-
 pugancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be
 conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENERAL, *adj.* [*venerus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.
 These are no *veneral* signs;
 Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell,
 Of fair fallacious looks, *veneral* trains,
 Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.
 Blue vitriol, how *veneral* and unpolished forever, rub-
 bed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its
 latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENERIOUS, *adj.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful.
 The male is less than the female, and very *venerous*. *Darb.*

VENERY, *n. f.* [*venerie*, from *venere*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.
 To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
 And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
 And follows other game and *venery*. *Fairy Queen.*

Describing beasts of *venery* and fithes, he hath sparingly in-
 ferted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in
 New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *ve-
 nery*. *Howel.*

2. [From *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.
 Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is
 continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmol.*

VENEY, *n. f.* A boat; a turn.
 I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three
veney for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

VENERECTION, *n. f.* [*vena* and *rectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting;
 the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient
 purgatives, or a clyster and *venerectio*, have recourse to ano-
 dynes. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO VENGE, *v. a.* [*venge*, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
 You justices, that these our urther crimes,
 So speedily can *venge*. *Shakspeare.*

VENGABLE, *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious.
 A thilliant dart he threw,
 Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

VENGANCE, *n. f.* [*vengeance*, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.
 The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *ven-
 geance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their
 lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
 On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
 Came to my tent, and every one did threat
 To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*
 Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer. xi. 20.*
 Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy
 thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former misde-
 riages. *K. Charles.*

Joe's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
 In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*
 The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and
 implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addison's Spectator.*